What is claimed is:

1. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising:
   a substrate comprising an opioid antagonist;
   a diffusion barrier coating comprising an anionic polymer coated over said substrate; and
   a coating comprising a hydrophobic material coated over said diffusion barrier coating.

2. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises opioid antagonist coated over a core.

3. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 2, wherein the core is a pharmaceutically acceptable inert bead.

4. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is dispersed in matrix multiparticulates.

5. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the opioid antagonist is protonated.

6. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 5, wherein the protonated opioid antagonist has affinity for the anionic polymer.

7. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the anionic polymer is selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, acrylic copolymer, methacrylic polymer, methacrylic copolymer, and mixtures thereof.

8. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the anionic polymer is a non-acrylic enteric coating material.

9. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 8, wherein the enteric coating material is selected from the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, carboxymethyl ethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, cellulose acetate

trimellatate, cellulose acetophthalate, cellulose acetate terephthalate, polyvinyl alcohol phthalate, and mixtures thereof.

10. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the diffusion barrier coating is in an amount from about 0.1 to about 10 percent by weight of the substrate.

11. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the opioid antagonist is in a therapeutically effective amount.

12. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, comprising a plurality of said substrates.

13. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 12, wherein said plurality of said substrates comprises a therapeutically effective amount of said the opioid antagonist.

14. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the coating comprising the hydrophobic material provides for the controlled release of the opioid antagonist.

15. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the coating comprising the hydrophobic material provides for the sequestration of the opioid antagonist.

16. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic material is selected from the group consisting of a cellulosic material, a cellulosic polymer, an acrylic polymer or copolymer, a methacrylic polymer or copolymer, and mixtures thereof.

17. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 1 wherein said opioid antagonist is selected from the group consisting of naltrexone, naloxone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

18. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising:
a substrate comprising an opioid analgesic
a diffusion barrier coating comprising an anionic polymer coated over said substrate; and

a coating comprising a hydrophobic material coated over said diffusion barrier coating; said hydrophobic material providing for the controlled release of the opioid analgesic.

19. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the substrate comprises the opioid analgesic coated over a core.

20. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 19, wherein the core is a pharmaceutically acceptable bead.

21. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the opioid analgesic is dispersed in matrix multiparticulates.

22. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the opioid analgesic is protonated.

23. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 22, wherein the protonated opioid analgesic has affinity for the anionic polymer.

24. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the anionic polymer is selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, arylic copolymer, methacrylic polymer, methacrylic copolymer, and mixtures thereof.

25. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the anionic polymer is a non-acrylic enteric coating material.

28. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 25, wherein the enteric coating material is selected from the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, carboxymethyl ethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, cellulose acetate trimellatate, cellulose acetophthalate, cellulose acetate terephthalate, polyvinyl alcohol phthalate, and mixtures thereof.

29. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the diffusion barrier coating is in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 10 percent by weight of the substrate.

30. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the opioid analgesic is in a therapeutically effective amount.

31. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, comprising a plurality of said substrates.

32. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 31, wherein said plurality of said substrates comprises a therapeutically effective amount of said opioid analgesic.

33. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein the hydrophobic material is selected from the group consisting of a cellulosic material, a cellulosic polymer, an acrylic polymer or copolymer, a methacrylic polymer or copolymer, and mixtures thereof.

34. The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 18, wherein said opioid analgesic is selected from the group consisting of anileridine, buprenorphine, codeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, levorphanol, morphine, meperidine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, tramadol, salts thereof, and mixtures thereof.

35. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical formulation comprising:
a) forming a substrate comprising an opioid antagonist;
b) applying a diffusion barrier coating comprising an anionic polymer onto said substrate; and
c) applying a coating comprising a hydrophobic material over said diffusion barrier coating.

36. The process of claim 35, wherein said opioid antagonist is applied onto said substrate.

37. The process of claim 35, wherein the substrate is a pharmaceutically acceptable inert bead.

38. The process of claim 35, wherein the substrate is a matrix multiparticulate.

39. The process of claim 35, wherein the opioid antagonist is protonated.

40. The process of claim 39, wherein the protonated opioid antagonist has affinity for the anionic polymer.

41. The process of claim 35, wherein the anionic polymer is selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, acrylic copolymer, methacrylic polymer, methacrylic copolymer, non-acrylic enteric coating material, and mixtures thereof.

42. The process of claim 35, wherein the diffusion barrier coating is in an amount from about 0.1 to about 20 percent by weight of the substrate.

43. The process of claim 35, wherein the opioid antagonist is present in a therapeutically effective amount.

44. The process of claim 35, wherein said formulation comprises a plurality of said substrates.

45. The process of claim 44, wherein said plurality of said substrates comprises a therapeutically effective amount of said opioid antagonist.

46. The process of claim 35, wherein the coating comprising the hydrophobic material provides for the controlled release of the opioid antagonist.

47. The process of claim 35, wherein the coating comprising the hydrophobic material provides for the sequestration of the opioid antagonist.

48. The pharmaceutical formulation of claims 35 wherein said opioid antagonist is selected from the group consisting of naltrexone, naloxone or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

49. The process of claim 35, wherein the hydrophobic material is selected from the group consisting of a cellulosic material, a cellulosic polymer, an acrylic polymer or copolymer, a methacrylic polymer or copolymer, and mixtures thereof.

50. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical formulation comprising:
a) forming a substrate comprising an opioid analgesic;

b) applying a diffusion barrier coating comprising an anionic polymer onto said substrate; and

c) applying a coating comprising a hydrophobic material over said diffusion barrier coating said coating providing for the controlled release of the opioid analgesic.

51. The process of claim 50, wherein said opioid analgesic is selected from the group consisting of anileridine, buprenorphine, codeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, levorphanol, morphine, meperidine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, tramadol, salts thereof and mixtures thereof.

52. A method of treating pain in a patient in need of said treatment comprising administering the formulation of claim 18 to said patient.